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WILMINGTON POST

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TO THE REPUBLICANS OF THE THIRD DISTRICT.

The Republicans of the Third Congressional District, will please write me at Wilmington, N. C., and give me a full account of all frauds committed by the Democrats during the last election, giving names of county, precinct, and of poll holders, also names of persons prevented from voting and the reasons for it, whether or not the registars were at their post of duty before the election; in fact I want a full history of all frauds or irregularities of every description, that took place during the election on Tuesday the 2 1 of November 1880.

O. H. BLOCKER,
Chairman District Republican Committee, at Wilmington N. C.

FRAUD IN THE LATE ELECTION

In the Senate on the 20th, the bill to provide a more equal representation of the two parties on the board of county canvassers was up. Senator Williamson, of Edgecombe, thought the bill ought to pass. He believed that if the popular vote had been heard from Gov. Jarvis would not be governor of this state. He thought that one hundred and fifteen thousand voters in North Carolina believed that but for fraud Hon. Ralph P. Buxton would to day be Governor.

Mr. Staples—Did I understand the honorable senator from Edgecombe to state that Governor Jarvis was elected by fraud?

Mr. Williamson—I mean to say if there had been a fair election Governor Jarvis would not now be the Governor; that Judge Buxton was deprived of fifteen hundred votes in the county of Halifax that he was entitled to, and in other eastern counties he was deprived of votes that would have been sufficient to elect him. I do say that if there had been no fraud on the part of the Democratic party Judge Buxton would have been elected, and there are one hundred and fifteen thousand men in North Carolina who do not believe that the inaugurated Governor of a day or two ago was fairly elected, and there are a large number of respectable people in the north who do not believe that Governor Jarvis was fairly elected.

Col. Staples followed in an incoherent speech, rambling all over the field of politics and the rest of creation, and then the Senate voted the resolution down, 34 ayes to 12 nays—a strict party vote. The Democrats do not dare to permit an investigation into the well-known frauds of the late election.—Vance was counted in over Settle by fraud, in 1876, and so was Jarvis over Buxton in 1880. The period of exposure is not far off when these frauds will be held up in all their reeking nastiness.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The House last week having passed what is called the refunding bill, it goes before the country in all the treacherous, fallacious, fictitious disguises pertaining to the sublime art of getting money merely on airy promises to pay. The bill proposes to meet $400,000,000 obligations of the nation with weaker and more futile bonds, on 3 per cents redeemable after 5 years and payable after 20, and $300,000,000 certificates of $10, $20—and $50, redeemable after one year and payable after ten. This is not the worst of it.

These rags, as provided by this bill, must be taken at par for a silver dollar which is only worth 85 cents, and the National Banks can be forced to take them at par. The attitude of the government will be that it must change, inside of ten years $700,000,000, 4 and 4½ per cents to 3 per cents. Of course this is a long stride towards repudiation—a step towards that disaster which the inflationists court.

The motion of Saulsbury to lay aside Holladay's bill in order to proceed with the bill unseating Kellogg was defeated 20 to 34. Kellogg sticks.

The first Republican Governor for ten years is inaugurated. Alvis Hawkins is his name, and he was elected by the true men of the state.

BISHOP J. W. HOOD.

The above named gentleman was in our city yesterday, and he spoke in very glowing terms of his trip to Mentor. He says that the President-elect treated the delegation with every consideration that they could have expected. He thinks that the visit will be of great benefit to his race; and he believes that Gen. Garfield is a true friend to the colored people, and will give them protection in the enjoyment of their political rights; and that he will use the influence of his great office towards their execution.

We hope the trip will result, as we believe it will, to the benefit of the colored people.

MENTOR DELEGATION.

We had the pleasure of seeing the following members of the Mentor delegation on Wednesday last: Gen. Robt. B. Elliott the chairman and spokesman for the delegation, Hon. Samuel Lee, Congressman-elect of South Carolina, General Straker of S. C., Col. G. L. Mabson, Capt. John S. Leary, Hon. Geo. W. Price, Jr., and Steward Ellison, Esq. They each and every one say they had a glorious time, and that the trip was an entire success. The papers of the north treated them handsomely. They were all kind to them, and Gen. Garfield showed them every courtesy they could expect from the President-elect.

And the members of the delegation that stopped over here express themselves freely that the trip will be of great service to their race. We believe there could not have been a better delegation selected in the south, or one which would have done more credit to their race than those who composed the Mentor delegation. They are all men of ability, men of character and reputation—both among the colored people and the Republican party. And whatever they said to Gen. Garfield he should consider with deliberation and respect.

DOUGH.

A Mentor correspondent of the *Tribune* states that, "seven Republican leaders from different parts of the extreme south are here to-day. Most of them are of southern birth and several were officers in the rebel army. After the war they became Republicans, and have shown themselves worthy of the name. For obvious reasons they do not wish to have their visit to Mentor known at the present time. If the *Tribune* correspondent were permitted to give their names they would be recognized at once as representative men of the white Republicans of the south."

These seven ominous gentlemen, who are so sacred that their names can't be known, go on saying further marvelous things, thus:

These gentlemen came to Mentor, not to urge any personal claims for office, but to impress upon General Garfield's mind the necessity of giving the fullest possible recognition to the straight-out working Republicans of the south. They say that official favors shown to southern Democrats do great harm by discouraging and disgusting the firmest Republicans, and by making the disloyal Democrats more defiant. When Democrats are appointed to office under a Republican administration they taunt Republicans with boasts of superiority, and declare that Democrats are appointed because there are not enough competent and honest Republicans to fill the offices. The fact is that there are Republicans of high character, both white and colored, in every southern state, who are more capable and trustworthy than the majority of the Democrats and half-Democrats who are now filling some of the Federal offices in the south.

Who sent these seven men to the President-elect? Do they belong to the self-admiration society common to this southern country, who are always on hand when there is nothing to do, and crowd into bomb proofs in the heat of campaigns? Do they represent the Republicanism of the south?—these seven self-sufficient Pharisees?

The Democrats who absent themselves for the purpose of defeating a quorum would do well to recall the following statute:

SECTION 40.—Secretary of the Senate and Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, respectively, shall deduct from the monthly payments of each member or delegate the amount of his salary for each day that he has been absent from the Senate or House respectively, unless such member or delegate assigns as the reason for such absence the sickness of himself or of some member of his family.

The *Tribune*:

Senator Blaine assures a correspondent of *The Boston Traveller*, that the Senate will certainly amend the Refunding bill, if it passes the House, by removing the three per cent limit, which he calls an impossible rate of interest. He thinks the Democrats of the House are in a reckless mood, and the country has reached a similar conclusion. Still, it is the same mood they have been in for nearly twenty years. It has proved fatal to nothing save the Democratic party.

SHERMAN AT HOME.

Reception at Columbus—He Returns Acknowledgements in a Speech Replete With Patriotic Sentiments.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 19th.—Secretary Sherman spent several hours with Governor Foster in the Executive office this afternoon, where he was called upon by many leading men from all parts of Ohio. He also visited the Legislature, where recess was taken to receive him, and allow him to be personally introduced. This evening Mr. Sherman dined with Gov. Foster, ex-Gov. Dennison, and a small party of friends at the hotel, and, at 8 o'clock, held a reception in the Senate chamber after the Assembly had been called to order. Gov. Foster, in introducing the guest, made a brief address.

Secretary Sherman was greeted with hearty applause. In reply he said, after returning thanks for the high honor conferred on him:

I assumed the duties of the office of Secretary under circumstances of great embarrassment. I was held up before the public for a long time as one who was pursuing a policy that brough woes unnumbered—greater than befell the Greeks between Achilles and Agamemnon. All the evils that fell upon society in the United States during the period—all the grave distress—was simply attributed to me as a fault. I was compelled to say "No" a thousand times where I would gladly have said "Yes." I was compelled to decline the advice of men, honestly given for a good purpose, because in my judgment that advice would not promote the public good. I am glad to know and feel the assurance that you now believe that under the trying circumstances I did the best I could to advance the common interest of our common country. [Applause.]

After paying a warn tribute to his competitor, Allan G. Thurman, he continued: "Now, gentlemen, there is another thing I think I may say with approbation—that the political questions that now divide the American people are assuming a less dangerous aspect. In times gone by there was some excuse for the political animosities, the bitter and violent controversies on questions involving the credit of the Union, the public honor of the national power, but after a lapse of twenty years time nearly all these questions have been settled. There is no man so brave, so powerful, so strong, that dare now attack the integrity of the Union and the people of the United States.—[Applause.] Questions which affect the national powers have been gravely discussed, but now it is settled that the people of the United States by their agents, will enforce in every part of our country any law which shall receive the sanction and judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States; and so, fellow citizens, questions of public honor will not much longer be discussed. Indeed, if we to-night could feel the assurance, that has now been given, at least in party platforms, and put in the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, that every man shall have equal civil and political rights, whatever may be his color or condition, then all the dangers that threaten his country have disappeared. When we all stand on an equal footing and our rights are carefully preserved and protected in everystate of the Union, then there is no question to endanger our peace or safety or the good order of society in any community in the country, and I believe that happy time has come. So also the south, that country which has been cursed in a great part by the existence of the institution of slavery, is about to be developed in wealth and population. We have been surprised by the return of the census from the south; but we may expect new surprises, and when we become reconciled to the great change that has occurred in their condition I expect to see a happy south, adding to our wealth population and energy, and contributing all the great staples that and to our wealth and production.

Mr. Sherman was serenaded to-night by the Glee Club, and returned thanks. He left Columbus on the midnight train for Washington, accompanied by Gov. Foster, who goes on to New York.

SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.

Hon. T. C. Platt has been elected Senator from New York. This is a triumph for Conkling.

In Indiana Gen. Benj. Harrison, the grandson of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," and the great-grandson of that Benj. Harrison who signed the Declaration of Independence and was three times Governor of Virginia, was elected.

Gen. Joseph R. Hawley is triumphantly elected from Connecticut.

O. D. Conger succeeds Zach Chandler in Michigan.

Eugene Hale of Maine, is the son-in-law of Zach Chandler.

Dawes, one of the noblest Romans them all comes back from the Berkshire hills.

John Sherman adds another chapter to his history in his election from Ohio.

After these there may be expected Robeson of New Jersey, Oliver from Pennsylvania, Philetus Sawyer from Wisconsin, Horace Maynard from Tennessee, and Paddock of Nebraska, are more doubtful.

The bills providing for putting General Grant on the retired list with the rank of General ought to pass and will sometime.

CITY ITEMS.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco. 1y

For "Diagonising the South," on the inside, read, "Diagnosing the South."

A land league—three miles.

One interment in Oakdale during the week.

It thundered and lightened last Thursday night.

Wood, eggs and country produce, are scarce and high.

No interments in the Catholic Cemetery this week.

Mr. Donald McRae has so far recovered as to be able to sit up.

There were two interments in Bellevue Cemetery this week.

One adults and four children were interred in Pine Forest during the week.

We learn that the market carts are to be removed to the New Market tomorrow.

It it to be hoped that the legislature will pass a bill for the erection of a public hospital in this city.

The work on the U. S. Marine Hospital is progressing nicely under the management of Mr. D. M. Dart.

The new Congregational Church, on Nun between 6th and 7th streets, is rapidly approaching completion.

Marriage licenses were issued to one colored and one white couples by the Register of Deeds during the week.

The next session of the North Carolina State Grange will be held in Raleigh, on Tuesday, the first day of February.

Our legislature is flooding the state with a perfect snowstorm of bills, most of which melt like a southern snowstorm as soon as they fall.

A petition has been sent to the Legislature praying them to enact a no-fence law for the county of New Hanover.

It is said that the discontinuance of the night way-mail on the Carolina Central Railroad, will work to the injury of Wilmington, and results in great inconvenience to merchants along the line of the road.

S. W. Frisbie, of East Toledo, Ohio, says:—It afforded my son relief, and dispelled all signs of this dread disease, which has afflicted him since childhood. I cheerfully recommend the "Only Lung Pad" to all Asthmatic sufferers. —See Adv.

The current number of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* contains an excellent likeness of the late Bishop Atkinson, and also a biographical sketch of the deceased. The likeness is taken from a photograph furnished by Messrs. Yates & Orr.

In the Senate on Tuesday, Mr. Scott, of New Hanover, introduced a bill in regard to the inspection of naval stores and timber in Wilmington, and on Wednesday he introduced a bill to abolish the Criminal Court of this county.

TRAGICAL DEATH.—On Saturday evening, January 15th, at Abbottsburg, in Bladen county, Mr. W. E. Hill, one of the owners of the works there, and the manager, in attempting to start an engine, slipped and the engine starting rapidly mutilated his left arm so horribly that he died on the following Tuesday. The accident was immediately telegraphed to Mr. John Colville, the other member of the firm, who directly went up on a special train, taking a surgeon, Dr. Love, but the shock to the nerves was so severe that his death could not be prevented. The Rev. C M. Payne of the Second Presbyterian Church of this city also went to Abbottsburg, and was with Mr. Hill at his death. The remains arrived here on Wednesday afternoon, and were taken to the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Fillyaw, whence they were taken to the Second Presbyterian Church between 10 and 11 o'clock on Friday, where, after funeral services, they were laid in Oakdale. The remains were followed to the grave by the Cape Fear and Orion Lodges of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Honor and members of the St. Georges and St. Andrews' Society, and a large concourse of friends.

Mr. Hill was only 32 years of age at the time of this fatal catastrophe, and had come here from London while very young and entered the service of Messrs. Kidder & Martin, where he remained several years. He subsequently entered the firm of Altaffer & Hill and for years did a successful business in the manufacture of sash, blinds, doors, &c., in this city. About two years ago he became a member of the firm of W. E. Hill & Co., (in partnership with Mr. John Colville,) which firm having purchased a part of the Abbottsburg property and have carried on a very extensive lumber business there. The shocking circumstances, by which he was suddenly snatched from a prosperous life, were in all respects most melancholy. In the buoyancy of the morning of ambitions and successes he suddenly fell into the blackness of impenetrable night.

IMPORTANT TO WILMINGTON.—Gen. J. D. Imboden of Virginia, and Mr. A. K. Hyndman of Pennsylvania, representing a large interest in Southwestern Virginia, and Western North Carolina, were in the city this week, with a view of measuring a capacity of the port as an outlet for the iron and coal mines in the western part of the state. They were invited on 'Change on Monday, and were introduced by Mr. H. Nutt who met them in Raleigh, and induced them to come to Wilmington instead of going to another port out of the state which they had their eye on.

A company of capitalists whom these gentlemen represent have purchased 60,000 acres of land in the neighborhood of Bristol, Va., and in that tract an immense coal deposit has been found, which Gen. Imboden in his remarks says contains 96 per centum for making coke. In Mitchell county, N. C., the General went on to state, the finest iron ore in the world is known to exist. Bessemer pig iron can be manufactured from this ore $13 less than in Pennsylvania, and so excellent is the material of both coal and iron in the districts mentioned, that Gen. Imboden predicts that when the rich resources of these two sections are developed, the iron works in Pittsburg, Penn., will have to be removed to North Carolina. What these gentlemen, or the corporations which they represent want to do now is to connect the coal mines near Bristol, with the iron mines in Mitchell county, of this state, by a railroad, and then they want an outlet for the products of these mines.

The visitors were invited to take a trip down the river and view the harbor and river improvements. They were accompained by Mr. H. Nutt and Mr. Bacon, the Government official in charge, who graphically explained the workings, and displayed charts of the works. Gen. Imboden and Mr. Hyndman, were much impressed with the immensity of the undertaking and successful operations of the work, and expressed themselves as thinking that this city affords the most superior advantages as a shipping point and Smithville as a coal depot.

We hear that these gentlemen have made a proposition to the Carolina Central Railroad to lay a third rail on their track, so they could form a connection with them by means of the Narrow Gauge Railroad which they have begun, and run their cars straight through to Wilmington without a transfer. If their propositions fail with the Carolina Central and the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railronds, then they say if the Legislature will grant them charter they will build a road themselves.

We would like to see the ideas of these gentlemen put into operation, and would suggest that, if it would be any inducement to them, to establish rolling mills in this city, that the authorities exempt them from taxation for five years.

We again call attention to the fine display of dry goods, etc., made by Messrs. Sol. Bear & Bros., and request our friends to give them a trial. These gentleman will take the greatest pleasure in showing you over their immense stock, at any time. It becomes every man, of the present day, to lookout for himself, and, therefore, we say, buy where you can get the best and cheapest articles, and that place, in our opinion, is Sol. Bear & Bros. We have tired him, and know whereof we speak.

SOUND RAILROAD.—We learn that three gentlemen of this city have organized themselves into a stock company and will build a railroad to the sound during the spring. We are aware of their ability and means to accomplish the enterprise, and do not think there is any doubt as to the truthfulness of the report.

Hon. W. T. Pridgen of French's Creek, Bladen county, favored us with a call on Friday. He is on his way to Raleigh to take his seat as Senator from the 12th Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Bladen and Brunswick. He has been confined to his house by pneumonia, which has detained him from his legislative duties till the present time.

THE BOYS IN BLUE

Are notified to meet at Giblem Lodge Building, on Tuesday night, January 25th, 1881, at 7 o'clock, sharp.

By order of
GEO. L. MABSON,
Colonel Commanding.
W. H. HOWE,
Adjutant.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Thos. Butler, an engineer on the Carolina Central Railroad, while in the act of coupling some cars at Shoe Heel, on Saturday last, was run over by the train, and both legs were mashed so badly as to require amputation. He died in about two hours after the amputation took place. He was a resident of Laurinburg and left a wife and three little girls. His remains were interred at Laurinburg.

SALE OF THE OLD MARKET.—The Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen, consisting of Mayor Fishblate, Aldermen Foster and VonGlahn, met at the Mayor's office Wednesday to receive and open bids for the Old Market House as it stood at the foot of Market street. One bid only was received and that from Alfred Howe for $150, which was accepted. Thursday the purchaser caused the Old Market structure to be pulled down.

BRANCH OF THE LAND LEAGUE.—A meeting of our Irish citizens was held Tuesday evening last, for the purpose of effecting the organization of a branch in this city of the Irish Land League. There was a very good attendance and much interest was manifested by those who were present. The following gentlemen were elected permanent officers of the organization, viz:

President—John Parry.
1st Vice-President—John Dyer.
2nd Vice-President—Thos. Monk.
3rd Vice-President—Dan Quinlivan.
Secretary—James Corbett.
Treasurer—Dan O'Connor.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—The Board of Aldermen met in called session at the City Hall last Tuesday afternoon, the Mayor and the full Board present.

Mayor Fishblate stated that he had called this meeting for the purpose of giving the city attorney power to draw deeds for property sold for city taxes, and also to receive a communication from the Board of Audit and Finance relative to the market question.

Alderman Myers, chairman of the committee on Ordinances, offered an ordinance, which was adopted, empowering the city attorney to make the necessary deed of conveyance to the city for all real estate sold by him for the non-payment of taxes, and upon which the said taxes are still due and unpaid, and making provision for the redemption of the said property within two years from the 1st of January, 1880.

A communication from the Board of Audit and Finance, disapproving the contract with the Wilmington Market Company was read, as also the opinion of the city attorney pronouncing the contract illegal.

The Board of Audit and Finance, in their communication to the Board of Aldermen, say:

"We return herewith the contract with the Market Company referred to this Board for approval, as we believe it to be illegal. We are opposed to the mode and manner proposed, of paying for the markets. We do not think it right or legal to parter away for a term of eighteen years an *unknown* portion of the city revenue for the purposes named in said contract, and especially when the parter is coupled conditions that will seriously interfere with the privileges of the citizens of Wilmington—not only venders of fresh meats, commission men and grocers. The conditions of the sale of the property to the city are, that all revenues derived from the rents of stalls, license taxes of butchers, and other dealers in perishables, as well as fees for weighing beef cattle, for term of years shall be be collected and retained by the Market Company; and for the purpose of enlarging this fund, ordinances are to be passed and rigidly enforced, prohibiting the sale of all marketable articles and perishable articles within four blocks in any direction from the market house named. The more strictly these oppressive laws are enforced to the inconvenience of many merchants and citizens, the larger the sum paid by the city for the property. Desiring to have legal information in the matter of so much importance to a tax paying community, we sought and obtained the opinion the city attorney, which is herewith enclosed, If, as he believes, this contract cannot be legally entered into, and it should be so decided by the courts, there is no provision made for the return to the city of any of the revenue collected by the Market Company, or the payment of any city taxes during its undisputed continuance."

Alderman Divine offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the facts set forth in the objections to the market contract by the Board of Audit and Finance are not sufficient to lead this board to change its action in the matter.

Alderman Myers moved that the Board of Aldermen ratify its action as taken at the regular meeting of December 6th, 1881, in accepting the contract with the Wilmington Market Company. The motion was carried, Aldermen Bowden and VonGlahn voting in the negative.

Alderman Foster moved that the old market House be sold to Jos. Sternberger at his bid of one hundred and thirty dollars, unless a more favorable bid be received by the Mayor, chairman of the committee on Finance by 12 o'clock M. to-day (January 19th, 1881). The motion was carried, Aldermen Bowden and VonGlahn again voting in the negative.

Alderman Myers submitted the following ordinance which was adopted:

MARKET ORDINANCE.

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen as follows:

1. That the market building and lots in block 138, extending from Front street to the river, and in block 240, at the northeast corner of Fourth and Campbell streets, and in block 76 at the southwest corner of Fifth and Castle streets are hereby appointed as, and declared to be the public markets and market places of the city of Wilmington.

2. Carts and other vehicles bringing marketable articles to market for sale shall take their stand under the sheds of the marbet on Front street, or along the streets next to the sidewalks, adjacent to the markets at the corners of Fourth and Campbell streets, and Fifth and Castle streets.

3. The stalls in the said Market House shall be rented annually on the 1st Monday of February in each year by public aution to the highest bidder; said rentings shall be for one year, and stalls not rented at such times, and those becoming vacant during a rental year, shall be rented privately for the unexpired term of said rental year, or from month to month, until the next annual renting, provided that when so rented privately, the rent for meat stalls shall not exceed ten ($10) dollars per month for each single stall, and ($5) dollars per month for each fish stall. Stands under the sheds shall be rented privately from month to mont or from day to-day.

4. No person or person shall sell or offer, or expose for sale, except at one or the other of said market places, any butcher's meat, fresh meat, fresh fish, venison or other game, poultry, wild fowle, oysters and vegetables within that portion of the city embraced within that portion of the city embraced within the following limits, to-wit:—Beginning on the riven at the foot of Harnett street, thence east with Harnett street, to Eighth street, thence South with Eighth street to Chestnut street, thence west with Chestnut street to Fifth street, thence south with Fifth street to Orange street, thence east with Orange street to Ninth street, thence south with Ninth street to Wright street, thence west with Wright street to Front street, thence north with Front street to Castle street, thence west with Castle street to the river, and with the river to the beginning; provided that noshing cerein contained shall be construed to prevent the sale of vegetables or poultry by licened grocery dealers from their stores, or oysters, game, or fish sold in restaurants or eating houses, or poultry, or hogs consigned to commission merchants, for sale by the wholesale.

5. No hucksters or other persons shall sell, or offer or expose for sale, any of said marketable articles herein before mentioned upon any of the sidewalks or streets of this city.

6. It shall be the duty of the clerk of the Market to exercise a general supervision over the said market houses and places; to assign places to carts or persons attending market, and enforce order among them, and in said markets; to decide all disputes which may arise between Buyer and seller touching the weight or measure of any article, and generally to do and perform all acts in and about said markets necessary for the proper regulation of the same, and the enforcement market regulations.

7. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be fined, not to exceed ten dollars, or imprisoned ten days, for each and every offence.

8. All Ordinances in conflict with, or which are repugnant to, or inconsistent with, any of the provisions hereof, are hereby repealed.

9. This Ordinance shall be in force from and after this, the 18th day of January, 1881.

DIED.

At the residence of his father, in Bladen county, N. C., Jan. 15th, 1881, Wm. B. Horrell, aged, 26 years. Deceased has, for sometime past, been a resident of Philadelphia, Pa., where he leaves a wife and two children.

Philadelphia *Times* will please copy, and send bill to the Post, Wilmington, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. H. MOORE & CO.,

CORNER OF FRONT AND MULBERRY STREETS,

Keeps always on hand, the celebrated

"KEY STONE LINIMENT,"

at 25 cents per bottle.

Also, the world renown

"INDIAN POWDERS"

celebrated for their remarkable cures.

Call at my STAND, FLAG SIGN, on Front Street.

All orders from other counties filled promptly.

jan 23 tf

THE WILMINGTON POST.

JOSEPH C. ABBOTT, EDITOR.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SUNDAY MORNING, JAN. 23, 1881.

R. B. Elliott, Samuel Lee and D. A. Straker of South Carolina, Henry E. Curry of Texas, James B. Deveraux of Georgia, Geo. W. Price, Geo. L. Mabson, J. H. Harriss, John S. Leary, Steward Ellison, and Bishop J. W. Hood of North Carolina, on the 11th day of January, called on General Garfield, the President-elect, and Mr. Elliott delivered an address introducing these gentlemen, to which the President-elect replied. Bishop Hood, as the bearer from the Board of Bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, which he read. The address conveyed and stated that more than 500,000 of this class of Christians expressed confidence in the incoming President.

DIAGONISING THE SOUTH.

Ex-Lt.-Gov. of New York, General Stewart L. Woodford, is entitled to great respect for his dispassionate treatment of the south. Nor has he been without opportunities to obtain accurate information on southern subjects. For he was all over the south during the war in the capacity of a soldier, having a chance to observe both black and white in that vague expectancy which existed there during the war. Since the war he went to Kemper county in Mississippi on the occasion of the trial of one of the Gullys for the assassination in open day of Judge Chisholm, his daughter and son. He was a silent listener, but said afterwards that the trial was a farce. It will be remembered that Gully was acquitted by a Kemper jury, or at any rate was not hung.

Afterwards, pending an election in Louisiana he visited that state and made several political addresses, no doubt felicitously as he always does, sometimes we believe in joint discussion, and at other times alone. So far as we are informed this is the only special advantage which General Woodford has had for informing himself of the condition and prospects of the south above other American citizens of intelligence. The General has delivered in New York lately a lecture on "The New South," its present condition, socially and politically—what its moral and material future will be. He stated as a reason qualifying him for this duty, that in 1879 he was twice called to the southwest—once to attend a criminal trial in Mississippi, and afterwards to take part in the political canvass in Louisiana. He announced that "the great mass of southern people were farmers, or engaged in such trading and mechanical pursuits as agriculture required." He adds that since the war the number of colored men who owned land was steadily increasing, the number of small white farmers was also increasing, and that there was a constant tendency to divide the large plantation into small farms.

This sort of information will surprise nobody living in the south. As fast as the negroes or the poor whites, who do not own any land, can raise the means to buy it they will do so. They will not buy it in large tracts because they have not the means. Whether Kemper county is cited as a rare instance we do not know. But it is not at all rare. There are several counties in several of the southern states, where the persons of African descent own more land in the aggregate and *per capita*, than in Kemper. There are some counties in this state where the colored people own from fifteen to twenty thousand acres. This need not be surprising when it is considered that the colored is an imitative race. Most of the southern people of African blood, have been familiar with the modes of life in an agricultural country, and that to them is the highest type of life. They aspire to it naturally, and among the earliest accompaniments of freedom, was seen the desire to establish homes. Whatever inference may be drawn from the fact that the Census shows that the colored race increases more rapidly in proportion to their numbers than the whites, or that they have a larger avidity for land, and the modes of life which come with independent living, must be accepted as facts.

Gen. Woodford is much more happy in discoursing upon the education of the blacks in the south, and education on which subject he promises that the exodus would cease if the right to vote were granted them. He is thus explicit:

> The average southern gentleman says that the southern men do not think the blacks fit to vote, nor to choose public officers, nor to hold office, nor to take part in making laws, and that they do not intend they shall, or, if they wish to vote, they must vote as they (the white men) indicate. White men must rule. That was the whole trouble in a nut-shell. Solve the political question and the labor question will substantially settle itself. As to education, the lecturer was of opinion that the general system of popular education at the south was very low in grade and inefficient in results. In addition to the calamity of war, that put back all educational efforts, the entire traditions of the south had been that the state was under little or no obligations to furnish education for the common people. The south held that the slaves ought not to be educated, and that the poor whites did not need to be. This was gradually but certainly wearing off.
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> "I answer with perfect faith, yes." The negro question at the south has reached solution in nearly every direction except in the one matter of the ballot. In one word, because the negro by law can vote therefore he will vote some day. Because he will vote some day therefore the south must, for its own protection as well as his good, educate him to vote wisely and suffer him to vote freely, unawed by brutal force, unchecked by cowardly fraud. Honor toward ourselves, justice toward those whom we held within the nation against their will and effort, and good faith toward the emancipated and enfranchised slaves, require us so to use our victory as that it shall be legally a blessing to them and to us. This we cannot do by either turning our backs on the past or making weak compromises of other men's rights or of our own duties. The agricultural production of the south steadily increase. Its mineral resources are just beginning to be appreciated and will soon begin to be developed. Its manufacturing possibilities are being tested at many points, notably at Atlanta. That test will, before a decade has passed, certainly assure the firm establishment of manufacturing interests that shall steadily increase through all our future history.
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> The prosperity of the south is at present merely speculative. We cannot reason yet from the old south to the new south. The questions are too complex and are liable to be varied in results by too many antecedent considerations. When we enter upon the question of how much population the south, will have in thirty years, how much its agricultural and manufacturing products may be, what may be the status of its morality and intelligence and education, to what opulence and splendor she will have arrived, we shall see how difficult it will be to foretel that future. Let us believe, however, that the south naturally exuberant in productions, may be jealous of her advantage in the great struggle for national greatness.

A PLEASANT TESTIMONIAL.

On the 5th of January, at his residence in Washington, General Joseph R. Hawley of Connecticut, former President of the Centennial Commission, was presented with a silver urn, about eighteen inches high, of very artistic workmanship, by his associates on that Commission. The presentation addresses were made by Hon. Daniel J. Morrell and Mr. Donaldson, of Montana, to which Gen. Hawley replied. The President, Secretaries Sherman, Schurz, Ramsay and Maynard and General Sherman, and a large number of Senators and Members, and gentle men and ladies spending the winter in the city were present.

The base of the urn is from the wood of the famous steamer Hartford which was Farragut's flag-ship at Mobile, then four plinths, one cut from the timbers of the frigate Constitution, one from a California tree 4,000 years old, and another from the sunken monitor Catskill. Then comes a block of gold and silver, pink manganese ore, highly polished, weighing 125 pounds, from a mine in Montana: On this stands the pedestal proper formed from a cylinder of red Tennessee marble, mixed with black from Vermont and New Hampshire marble. The vase itself is made of absolutely pure silver. The handles on each side are formed of eagles holding shields of the United States and the Centennial Commission.

Gen. Hawley is a native of Richmond county, North Carolina, and his mother was a North Carolinian and he has relatives on the Cape Fear. He has led a successful and brilliant life. Graduated at Union College and trained to the bar, he was an important element in the politics of his state before the war, and left the service as Major-General. Then he became Governor of his state, then Member of Congress and now United States Senator. What gave him a world-wide reputation was his Presidency of the Centennial Commission. His friends think that he has deserved all the honors which have fallen upon him, and it may be said with truth that his literary achievements have not fallen below his military reputation or his accomplishments as a statesman.

AN ASTOUNDING STATEMENT.

A religious newspaper printed in New Orleans and called the *Christian Advocate*, of January 13th, states that 40,000 murders have been committed in the southern states since the war. This paper also asserts that there were more murders in South Carolina in 1878, than in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Pennsylvania, in that year. The population of South Carolina in 1880 amounted to 705,606, while the population of the seven states mentioned above in the Census of the same year, was 7,009,825. If, therefore, the state of South Carolina had committed one murder to 1,000 people she would have numbered 70 murders, while the seven states named above, numbering 7,009,825 at the same rate of murder would murder 7,009. If the one state of South Carolina were to murder 40,000 in 15 years since the war, the states of Maine, &c., must have murdered 1,000 times as many.

If you know of any Congressional votes being thrown out of the box, and not counted for Wm. P. Canaday, by poll-holders, send all the information and the number of votes thrown out to Col. O. H. Blocker, Wilmington, N. C.

MENTOR.

HON. R. B. ELLIOTT, OF SOUTH CAROLINA---BISHOP J. W. HOOD, OF NORTH CAROLINA, AND OTHERS, PAY THEIR RESPECTS TO THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

A REPRESENTATION OF COLORED MEN.

THE DELEGATION.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 14th.—The colored delegation visited Mentor today, and waited upon General Garfield at his home. The delegation was composed of Gen R. B. Elliott, Messrs. Samuel Lee, and D. A. Straker of South Corolina; Henry E. Curry of Texas; James B. Deveraux of Georgia; George W. Price, Jr., George L. Mabson, John A. Leary, J. H. Harris, Steward Ellison, and Bishop J. W. Hood of North Carolina.

On being received by Gen. Garfield in the parlor, Mr. Elliott, the spokesman, addressed the President-elect as follows:—

"As representatives of the colored Republicans of the states of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Texas, we have come in their behalf, and in our names, to congratulate you on your triumphant election to the high and responsible office of President of the United States, and to assure you that as their prayers during the exciting political contest which has so happily eventuated in your success, were fervently uttered in your behalf as the standard-bearer of the Republican party, so shall they still pray that you may be guided by the divine wisdom in securing to all American citizens the

BLESSINGS OF EQUAL LAWS

and just administration. Cheered by the many brave utterances which you have in the past made in our behalf, and recognizing the valuable services you have hitherto rendered in the cause of our emancipation and enfranchisement, we have also come to present to you a brief statement of our condition in the south, not in a spirit of dictation, but in the belief that a fair representation of our case can best be made by those of us who are compelled to endure grievous wrongs for mere opinion's sake. Although clothed with the rights of citizenship by the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, and recognized as such by legislative enactments and judicial decisions, yet still, in all the southern states we are but citizens in name, and not in fact. Our right to participate in the elections for the choice of public officers is not only questioned, but in many localities absolutely denied us, by means of armed violence, fraud, and intimidation. In many of the southern states, sir, the rights of majorities are illegally and wantonly subverted by the imperious will of unscrupulous minorities, for no other reason than this; these majorities consist of men, who, free and enfranchised by the laws of the land, prefer to remain loyal to the country of which they are citizens, and steadfast in the support of that political party which

SAVED THE LIFE OF THE NATION,

and to the charge of which can most safely be entrusted the duty of preserving the results accomplished by the late war. The methods resorted to by our political opponents in the south, to deprive us of rightful satisfaction in public affairs, have been so often stated to the public and are so well known to you, that it is unnecessary that we should enter upon a detailed statement of them on this occasion. Suffice it, that by the infamous use of tissue ballots, by the deliberate falsification of registry books and election returns, by forcible exclusion from the polls by armed mobs, by murder and general system of terrorism, and by the refusal in many instances to hold elections at precincts where the majority of the voters are Republicans, elections have been rendered a mere farce. The support of the state governments have been made to derive their powers, not from the consent of the governed, but from the arbitrary will of arbitrating minorities. We are powerless, sir, to redress these wrongs through the machinery of the state courts; for, to all intents and purposes, they are organized against us, the juries oftentimes being composed, not only of those who sympathize with the violators of the law, but frequently consisting, in part, of the active participants in these wrong-doings; and, indeed, when we turn even to the Federal courts for the vindication of our rights, we find that these wrongs are suffered to pass unchallenged, and the perpetrators of them go

UNWHIPPED OF JUSTICE,

because, under the present jury laws, enacted by a Democratic Congress, the aiders and abettors in these crimes sit in the jury box to pass judgment on them.

This condition of affairs added to the unfair and unjust treatment of our people at the hands of those who constitute the class of employers, has created a spirit of unrest among them, and has tendered in a great measure to disorganize the industrial system of the south. Forced to stagger under burdens which are heavier than they can bear, they are necessarily driven to seek relief in precipitate flight from their homes into strange, and, often times, uncongenial places. This tends not only to prevent the colored masses of the south from contributing any proper share to the general wealth of the country, but also takes away from the south its chief producing element, and thereby prevents her from bearing her proper share of the public burdens, while on the other hand it tends to injure the communities into which they go, vast bodies of men without capital, and oftentimes without even sufficient means of subsistence or chances of employment, thereby increasing the consuming element in those communities, without adding anything to their power of production. Another difficulty under which we labor is, the want for proper educational facilities for our children, arising in many instances, not so much from the unwillingness as from the inability of the state government to meet the educational demands of their inhabitants. In view of these difficulties, and recognizing as we do the further fact that our citizenship can only be rendered permanently effective by a

GENERAL DIFFUSION OF EDUCATION

among our people, we would respectfully urge the importance of creating a national system of education for the toiling masses, under the supervision and control of the Federal Government, instead of leaving the enlightenment of the youth of the country solely dependent upon the changeful policies of political parties, or the inadequate resources of state governments, to the end that it may justly be said of our country that it not only enfranchises all, but edecates all.

"While it is far from our purpose or intention to indicate or express any preferences as between Republicans for appointment to office, we nevertheless deem it our duty in the interest of those whom we have the honor to represent, as well as in the interest of the Republican party at large, to call attention to the character of Federal appointments in the south in the past, and respectfully urge that the system of placing in public position men not only in want of sympathy with the principles and improvements of the Republican party, but who use those positions to obstruct and hinder the enforcement of laws passed for the protection of rights of American citizens; men who, though calling themselves Republicans, are of no fixed or well-defined political sentiments; men who are all things to all men, and nothing to any, and are totally without a following, and representatives of the Federal Government. Such appointments, sir, instead of strengthening the Republican party in the south, have been

A POSITIVE SOURCE OF WEAKUESS.

Sir, we are not unmindful of the truth which cannot bee too often repeated, the privileges which have been too often conferred upon us as citizens have imposed upon us, as such citizens, weighty responsibilities, which can neither be evaded nor slighted. We fully appreciate the fact that to enjoy our liberty we should use every effort to prove ourselves worthy of liberty, and that to be good citizens we must be intelligent and useful citizens; but we cannot fail to remember, also, that rights and duties are correlatives, and that the performance of duties, as good and law-abiding citizens, should entitle us to receive odd enjoy rights and immunities in common with all other classes of American citizens, in accordance, at least, with the measure of our deserts. We beg to assure you, General, that it is to us a matter of deep regret that we should have at all visited you as representatives of a distinctive element, in the body politic, believing in the sublimo words of the Declaration of Independence, that all men are created equal, and rejoicing also in the fact that, through the efforts of the Republican party, whose standard-bearer you were in the last campaign, the teachings of the fathers have been translated into the Constitution, we can but hope that the time is not far distant when they shall be rendered a living reality, as well in practice as in theory, by all classes of American citizens, domiciled in every state and territory of this Union. But until that time shall be present with us, until the accident of our complexion shall have ceased to furnish an excuse for the

INFLICTION OF INJURIES

upon us, or for the infraction of our rights, the very helplessness of our condition will, of necessity, compel on our part class action. Believing the same manly courage which characterized your utterance in the city of New York last summer to the loyal Boys in Blue will sustain you in a fearless administration of the laws, without favor or partiality, we look forward with very great pleasure to the time when you shall assume the control of the government. As you did not then, sir, though your own election stood trembling in the balance, falter in rendering full justice to the loyalty and patriotism of our race, as tested at Wagner and at Lustria, and in the very crater at Petersburg and other battlefields, as well as services rendered by them in giving succor to the country's defenders, who had made their escape from southern tombs of living death, we feel confident that our rights and interests in common with those of others will not be forgotten or neglected by you in the hour of your triumph. We devoutly pray that your administration may be crowned with most abundant success, and that through your efforts as Chief Magistrate we shall have a country that shall lift up all and oppress none."

GENERAL GARFIELD'S RESPONSE.

General Garfield responded in the following language:

GENERAL ELLIOTT AND GENTLEMEN: I thank you for your congratulations on the successful termination of the great campaign that recently closed, and especially for your kind allusion to me personally for the part I bore in that campaign. What I have done, what I have said concerning your race, and the great problem that your presence on this continent has raised, I have said as a matter of profound conviction, and hold to with all the meaning of the words employed in expressing it. What you have said in regard to the situation of your people, the troubles that they encountered, the evils from which they have suffered, and still suffer, I have listened to with deep attention, and shall give it a full measure of reflection. This is not the time or the place for me to indicate anything as to what I shall have to say and do by and by in an official way. But this I may: I noted as peculiarly significant one sentence in the remarks of General Elliott, to the effect that the majority of citizens, as he alleges, in some portions of the south, are oppressed by the minority. If this be so, why is it so? Because a trained man is two or three men to one, in comparison with an untrained man, and outside of politics, and outside of parties, that suggestion is full, brim full, of significance; that to make the majority always powerful over the minority is to make its members as trained and intelligent as the minority itself. That brings the equality of citizenship; and no law can confer and maintain in the long run a thing that is not upheld with a reasonable degree of

CULTURE AND INTELLIGENCE.

Legislation ought to do all it can. I have under these suggestions simply to indicate that the education of your race, in my judgment, lies at the base of the final solution of your great question, and that cannot be altogether in the hands of the state or national government. The government ought to do all it properly can, but the natural hungering and thirsting for knowledge that the Creator planted in every child must be cultivated by the parents of these children to the last possible degree of their ability, so that the hands of the people shall reach out and grasp in the darkness the hand of the government extended to help, and by that union of effort time will bring what mere legislation alone cannot immediately bring. I rejoice that you have expressed so strongly and earnestly your views in regard to the necessity of your education. I have felt for years that that was the final solution. Those efforts that are humble and comparatively out of sight are, in the long run, the efforts that tell. I have sometimes thought that the men that sink a coffer dam into the river, and work for months in anchoring great stones to build the solid abutments and piers, whose work is by and by flooded by the water and out of sight, do not get their share of the credit. The gaudy structure of the bridge that rests on these piers, and across which the trains thunder is the thing that strikes the eye of the general public a great deal more. The sunken piers and hard work of the educational growth, and the building up of industry, the economy, and all that can help to be the foundation of real prosperity, is the

WORK THAT IN THE LONG RUN TELLS.

Some Scottish poet said, or put it in the mouth of some prophet to say, that the time would come 'When Bertram's right and Bertram's might shall meet on Ellengowan's Height.' And it is when the might and the right of a people meet that majorities are never oppressed by minorities.

Trusting, gentlemen, that you may take a part in this earnest work of building up your race from the foundation into the solidity of intelligence and industry, and upon those bases at last see all your rights recognized, is my personal wish and hope for your people."

Mr. Elliott then introduced Bishop Hood as the bearer of an address from the African M. E. Zion Church, which Bishop Hood read as follows:

"WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1881.

"At a meeting of the bishops of the African M. E. Zion Church, held in this city on the above date, the following letter was drawn up as the unanimous expression of their feelings, and the Right Rev. Bishop J. W. Hood was delegated to convey the same to His excellency the President-elect of the United States.

LETTER FROM THE BISHOPS.

"To the Hon. James A. Garfield, President of the United States:

"DEAR SIR AND HONORED FRIEND: The Board of Bishops of the oldest body of colored Methodists in the world, the parent from which it was formed being the colored Methodists of the first church formed in America, the church on John street, in New York, having a following of more than 500,000 people, extending throughout the United States, the Dominion of Canada, West India Islands, and Liberia, take this opportunity for ourselves and those we represent, to express our appreciation of your able services rendered in the securing of the freedom and enfranchisement of our race in this country, and your continual advocacy of the principles of civil and political equality, and also your untiring efforts to promote human elevation. We desire also to express our supreme gratification at the elevation to the exalted position of President one in whom are combined not only those excellent qualities of statesmanship which have rightfully placed you in the first rank of America's most valued sons, but also those Christian efforts which have characterized your course and marked you as the special advocate of the rights of humanity. Regarding your election in the light of a providential dispensation, we anticipate under your administration the dawn of a brighter era for our race. Bishop Hood's long residence in the south, and his social, civil, and religious connection with our people there, render him peculiarly fit to present to you their condition and wants, and your party's record is a sufficient guarantee that whatever means of redress may be within your power will not be withheld. Be assured, dear sir, that our prayers shall follow you to the executive chair, invoking upon you the blessings of the Divine dispensation in conducting the affairs of the Nation, that under your administration peace, prosperity, happiness, and good will remain to overtake you.

We are, very respectfully, dear sir, your humble servants,

S. T. JONES, Chairman.
WILLIAM H. HILLARY, Secretary.

GENERAL GARFIELD REPLIED.

Please return my thanks to the Board of Bishops for their kind expressions and suggestions. After what I have already said, no further response will be necessary.

After the customary greeting, the delegation returned to Cleveland.

If you know of any Democrat who voted, but was not entitled to do so send his name and the name of the poll-holders, to Col. O. H. Blocker, Wilmington, N. C.

Official Census Returns for North Carolina, by Counties.

Counties.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Native.	Foreign.	White.	Colored.
Alamance	14,983	7,362	7,621	14,576	37	9,997	4,986
Anson	18,009	8,715	9,385	17,972	38	8,708	9,301
Alexander	8,353	4,026	4,329	8,350	4	7,960	393
Alleghany	5,486	2,704	2,925	5,481	3	4,788	698
Ashe	14,336	7,218	7,158	14,306	30	13,678	658
Bladen	16,158	7,952	8,206	16,149	9	7,651	8,507
Brunswick	9,390	4,769	4,621	9,347	43	5,758	3,632
Buncombe	21,910	10,939	10,971	21,781	129	18,434	3,476
Burke	12,841	6,158	6,683	12,800	11	10,989	2,773
Beaufort	17,471	8,796	8,674	17,429	42	10,109	7,362
Bertie	16,401	8,129	8,272	16,365	6	9,014	7,387
Caswell	17,825	8,950	8,875	17,818	7	7,768	10,057
Chatham	23,458	11,427	12,029	23,417	39	15,501	7,955
Cabarrus	14,964	7,459	7,606	14,936	28	9,844	5,120
Catawba	14,998	7,154	7,792	14,993	41	12,472	2,471
Cherokee	8,182	3,991	4,191	8,177	5	7,776	406
Columbus	14,439	7,215	7,224	14,418	21	9,328	5,111
Cumberland	23,836	11,493	12,343	23,717	119	12,301	11,534
Caldwell	10,288	4,973	5,315	10,276	12	8,988	1,300
Camden	6,271	3,132	3,141	6,260	11	3,791	2,480
Carteret	9,783	4,817	4,966	9,757	26	7,502	2,281
Chowan	7,900	3,821	4,079	7,894	6	3,933	3,967
Clay	3,316	1,681	1,635	3,316	—	3,178	138
Cleveland	16,571	8,013	8,558	16,560	11	13,899	2,672
Craven	19,729	9,351	10,378	19,624	105	6,662	13,067
Currituck	6,476	3,037	3,439	6,470	6	4,488	1,988
Davidson	20,338	9,933	10,398	20,308	25	16,240	4,098
Davie	11,997	5,996	5,701	11,992	5	7,770	4,227
Duplin	18,771	9,141	9,630	18,754	17	10,586	8,185
Dare	3,245	1,650	1,595	3,244	1	2,858	387
Edgecombe	28,179	13,125	15,054	28,135	44	7,856	18,323
Forsythe	18,070	8,832	9,238	18,005	65	13,442	4,628
Franklin	20,839	10,266	10,573	20,820	9	9,474	11,365
Gates	8,807	4,277	4,620	8,803	4	4,308	4,499
Graham	2,385	1,156	1,179	2,382	3	2,123	262
Greene	10,034	4,918	5,116	10,028	6	4,642	5,392
Granville	31,283	15,537	15,726	31,162	123	13,992	17,291
Guilford	28,564	14,230	14,334	28,494	100	18,998	9,566
Gaston	14,254	6,918	7,336	14,205	49	10,189	4,065
Halifax	30,300	15,211	15,089	30,240	60	9,162	21,138
Harnett	10,862	5,360	5,502	10,837	25	7,115	3,747
Henderson	10,280	5,021	5,259	10,222	58	8,895	1,385
Haywood	10,271	5,095	5,176	10,234	4	9,787	484
Hertford	14,845	6,816	8,027	10,307	8	5,111	9,734
Hyde	7,765	3,948	3,817	11,835	11	4,122	3,643
Iredell	23,672	10,877	11,795	7,744	41	16,756	6,916
Jackson	7,343	3,642	3,701	7,331	12	6,564	779
Jones	7,402	3,703	3,699	7,401	1	3,213	4,189
Lincoln	11,981	5,942	6,039	11,951	30	8,180	3,801
Lenoir	15,344	7,506	7,838	15,328	16	7,277	8,067
McDowell	9,836	4,847	4,989	9,813	23	7,907	1,929
Macon	8,054	3,931	4 153	8,043	21	7,298	756
Madison	12,840	6,470	6,370	12,798	12	12,353	487
Martin	13,149	6,453	6,688	13,115	25	6,657	6,491
Mitchell	8,685	4,098	4,587	8,681	4	8,432	253
Mecklenburg	34,180	17,029	17,151	33,976	204	17 921	16,259
Montgomery	9,375	4,818	4,557	9,363	12	6,980	2,383
Moore	16,921	8 307	8,624	16,768	53	11,495	5,426
New Hanover	21,387	9,951	11,436	20,834	553	8,163	12,224
Onslow	9,928	4,916	5,012	9,915	13	6,810	3,118
Pamlico	6,221	3,136	3,094	6,207	14	4,206	2,015
Perquimmons	9,478	4,696	4,782	21,771	1	4,900	4,578
Pitt	21,790	10,490	11,291	5,061	19	10,703	21,087
Polk	5,063	2,493	2,570	9,814	2	3,920	1,141
Pasquotank	10,386	5,155	5,231	10,350	36	4,857	5,529
Pender	12,198	6,211	6,157	12,445	53	5,511	6,687
Rutherford	18,106	7,224	7,961	18,184	14	11,925	6,273
Richmond	18,245	8,964	9,281	18,188	57	8,145	10,100
Robeson	23,882	11,810	12,042	23,834	48	11,808	11,974
Sampson	22,962	11,185	11,707	22,872	90	13,347	9,615
Stanly	10,508	5,116	5,390	10,504	4	9,185	1,323
Surry	18,201	7,904	7,297	18,206	5	13,203	4,997
Swain	1,781	1,011	771	1,765	—	1,238	543
Transylvania	5,110	2,582	2,528	5,039	39	4,534	577
Tyrrell	4,345	2,205	2,142	4,341	4	3,118	1,227
Union	18,056	8 939	9,117	18,041	15	13,582	4,474
Watauga	8,160	4,024	4,136	8,109	15	7,824	336
Washington	8,928	4,352	4,576	8,910	—	4,534	4,397
Wilkes	19,181	9,091	10,090	10,175	6	17,258	1,923
Yadkin	12,421	5,955	6,466	12,420	1	10,877	1,544
Yancey	7,398	3,792	3,606	7,692	1	7,398	325

*Including, in Buncombe county, 11 Indians; in Cherokee county, 97 Indians and Half-breeds; in Mecklenburgh county, 12 Indians and Half-breeds; in Moore county, 4 Indians; in Pender county, 2 Indians; in Sampson county, 8 Indians and Half-breeds; in Ashe county, 3 Indians; in Caldwell county, 1 Indian; in Camden county, 12 Indians; in Carteret county, 1 Japanese; in Craven county, 1 Indian; in Graham county, 189 Indians; in Jackson county, 377 Indians and Half-breeds; in Macon county, 13 Indians; in Pitt county, 3 Indians and Half-breeds; in Rutherford county, 31 Indians; in Swain county, 411 Indians and Half-breeds.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, January 15, 1881.

The Senate met promptly at the usual hour, Mr. Dortch in the chair.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

PETITION.

Mr. Finger, of Catawba, offered a petition from the county of Catawba, asking the prohibition of the sale and manufacture of spirituous liquors within the state.

REPORTS.

by the following committees were made.

Mr. Staples, for committee on the judiciary—A bill to amend the constitution of North Carolina in relation to the election and terms of Senators. Passed its first reading.

Also a bill to provide for paying jurors on inquests held by coroners.

Mr. Scott, for committee on the judiciary—An act for the better protection of married women.

MESSAGES.

A message was received from the House transmitting the following:

A bill to punish the crime of producing abortion.

A bill to exempt ministers of the gospel from working the public roads.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

were introduced as follows:

Mr. York—A bill to amend the election laws. (Throwing the election back to August instead of November.)

Mr. Staples—A joint resolution to increase the joint committee on appointment.

Mr. Carter—A bill relative to the meeting of the county commissioners of the state.

Mr. Dortch—A resolution of instruction to the committee on finance to inquire into the propriety of taxing persons engaged in the business of employing laborers to go beyond the limits of the state. Adopted.

Mr. Whitaker—A bill to change the law of divorces.

CALENDAR.

A bill to pay jurors on inquests of coroners passed its third reading.

A bill for the better protection of married women. Amended by the committee. Placed on calendar.

A bill by Mr. Scott, of Rockingham, with regard to allowing defendant to testify in his own behalf. Placed on calendar.

A bill to increase the committee on apportionment passed its third reading.

Mr. Glenn moved to reconsider the bill which passed the Senate yesterday with regard to ministers working roads. Motion adopted. Bill placed on calendar.

There being no further business the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 11 o'clock, Mr. Rose, Speaker *pro tem*, in the chair.

PETITIONS.

Petitions from citizens asking prohibition were presented by Messrs. Turner, Austin, White and Day.

Mr. Bledsoe presented a petition from Mr. Robbins, of Nash, contesting the seat of Mr. Lindsay.

REPORTS.

Reports were submitted from their respective committees by Messrs. Grainger, Ellington, Glenn of Stokes, Joyner and Manning.

RESOLUTIONS

were introduced as follows:

Mr. Manning—Providing additional clerical force for the Secretary of State.

Mr. Savage—To divide the state into Congressional and Senatorial districts.

Mr. Washburn—Providing for the election of commissioners by the people in Cherokee.

BILLS

were introduced and referred as follows.

Mr. Bledsoe—To protect trade marks. Judiciary committee.

Mr. Webster—To regulate and establish a maximum rate of fare on railroads in the state. Judiciary committee.

Mr. Bunting—Providing for the election of magistrates by the people. Judiciary committeee.

Mr. McClure—To amend the law with regard to driving cattle from south Carolina and Georgia.

Mr. Greene of Orange—To amend article 5, section 3, of the constitution, so as to exempt cotton and woolen factories from tax. Judiciary committee.

Mr. Davis of Madison—To amend the public road law. Judiciary committee.

Mr. Bradshaw—To amend the law relative to the services of process by publication. Judiciary committee.

Mr. Battle—To amend the election law. Judiciary committee.

Mr. Horney—To repeal chapter 116 of the laws of 1879 with regard to bastardy. Judiciary committee.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

House bill 66, to prevent cruelty to animals, providing that all persons who cruelly beat or maim any horse, mule, or other animal, belonging to himself or another, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Passed and sent to the Senate.

House bill 97, relative to bringing stock from other states into this state, passed its second reading, and, on motion of Mr. Bledsoe, it was referred to the judiciary committee.

The petition of Dr. L. A. Rutherford, alleging that he was not a member of a medical society, and praying to be allowed to sue for fees, was reported adversely on by the committee, who stated that he could collect fees by law without being a member of a medical society, and this was the only reason why he asked the privilege to sue. Report adopted.

"TOO SICK TO ATTEND TO BUSINESS."

Mr. Waldo M. Claflin, a manufacturer of Philadelphia, gives this written testimony to the value of Compound Oxygen: "Two years ago I was sick with what was called Consumption. I was too sick to attend to business—even to write a letter. My physician got discouraged, and took me almost by force to your office. I began to improve very soon, so that all my friends were surprised. In two months I was able to resume business, increasing in weight, strength, and comfort. If there be any disease about me for the last year there is no evidence of it." Full information about this new Treatment for Chronic Diseases will be found in our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, which is sent free. Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1109 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Samuel H. Irwin, of Ute Creek, Colfax county, New Mexico, says—If my wife would quit work as she should at her age (61), she would live years a monument to the magic influence of the "Only Lung Pad."—See Adv.

Every man who was denied the right to vote, should report his name and address to Col. O. H. Blocker, Wilmington, N. C.

DIRECTORY OF LODGES.

MASONIC.—(WHITE.)

St. John's Lodge No. 1, F & A M, meet last Thursday evening of each month, at Masonic Hall.
Wilmington Lodge 319, F & A M, meets 3d Tuesday in each month, at Masonic Hall
Concord Chapter No 1, R A M, meets 3d Monday in each month, at Masonic Hall.
Wilmington Council No. 4, R and S M, meet 2d Monday in each month, at Masonic Hall.
Wilmington Commandery No. 1, K T, meets 2d Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Carolina Lodge 151, meet 1st and 3d Mondays in each month, at Odd Fellows Hall.

I. O. O. F.

Cape Fear Lodge No 2, meets every Tuesday evening.
Orion Lodge No 7, meets every Wednesday evening.
Campbell Encampment No. 1, meets 1st and 3d Friday evening of each month.
Rebecca Lodge meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings of each month.
Wilmington Degree Lodge meets 2d and 4th Thursday evening of each month.

O. K. S. B.

Manhattan Lodge No 158, meets 2d and 4th Sunday in each month, at 3 o'clock p m

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Cornelius Harnett Council No 231, meets 2d and 4th Monday evening of each month.
The above Lodges meet at Odd Fellows Hall on Third between Princess and Chestnut streets.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Stonewall Lodge No. 1, Meets every Monday at Castle Hall, on Third street.
Germania Lodge No. 4, meets every Thursday evening at Castle Hall.
Endowment Rank No. 22, meet 2d Friday in each month, at Castle Hall.

I. O. R. M.

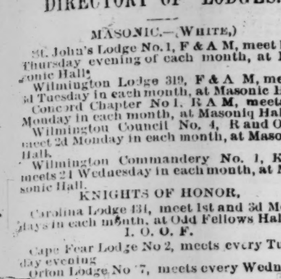
Wyoming Tribe No. 4, meets every Tuesday evening, at their Hall on Prince s between front and Second streets.

MASONIC—(COLORED.)

Mt. Nebo Lodge meet 1st and 3d Monday in each month, on Sixth between Walnut and Red Cross streets.
Giblem Lodge, meet 2d and 4th Monday in each month, corner Eighth and Princess streets.

G. U. O. O. F.

Free Love Lodge, meet 1st and 3d Tuesday in each month corner Dock and Water sts
Gal on Lyre Lodge, meet 1st and 3d Monday in each month, corner Market and Water streets.



Strawberry Plants.

STANDARD SEEDLINGS. BEST EVER GROWN. For sale by R. EDENS, Burlington, New Jersey. (Late of Wilmington, N. C.)

References—David G. Worth, Geo Myers, J. W. Barnes, J. F. Garrell and Capt. P. M. Wooten, each of above have tested the plant. apr 22 1880 2m

Cure Back Ache

And all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs by wearing the

Improved Excelsior Kidney Pad.

It is a Marvel of Healing and Relief.

Simple, Sensible, Direc Painless, Powerful.

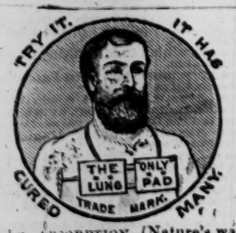
It CURES where all else fails. A REVELATION and REVOLUTION in Medicine. Absorption or direct application, as opposed to unsatisfactory internal medicines. Send for our treatise on Kidney troubles, sent free. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail, on receipt of price, $2.

ADDRESS

This is the Original and Genuine Kidney Pad. Ask for it and take no other.

The "Only" Lung Pad Co.
WILLIAMS BLOCK,
DETROIT, MICH.

oct 31-1y



Cures by ABSORPTION (Nature's way)

ALL LUNG DISEASES, THROAT DISEASES, BREATHING TROUBLES.

IT DRIVES into the system curative agents and healing medicines.
IT DRAWS from the diseased parts the poisons that cause death.
Thousands Testify to its Virtues.

You Can be Relieved and Cured.

Don't despair until you have tried this Sensible, Easily Applied and

RADICALLY EFFECTUAL

Remedy.
Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of Price, $2.00, by

Send for Testimonials and our book, "Three Millions a Year." Sent free

The "Only" Lung Pad Co.
WILLIAMS BLOCK,
DETROIT, MICH.

oct 31-1y

GOLD Great chance to make money If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and fiu ir ated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full particulars, directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive Outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland Maine.

nov 22-1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROSENTHAL'S

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

32 Market Street.

A Word of Advice to My Patrons.

MY STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE IN ALL its Branches, and my arrangements enable me to recieve New Arrivals of Styles, of the Best Make, Weekly.

My Stock will tell in the Future as it has in the Past.

Call and examine before you purchase.

My School Shoes cannot be surpassed by any in the State.

Remember the new sign of the Show-Case.

Next week I will give you some of my Popular Prices; no time this week.

Respectfully,

C. ROSENTHAL,
32 Market St.
Sign of the Show Case.

oct 19—

Howard University,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE autumnal term of this institution, which is open to all without distinction of race or sex, will commence September 8, when admission may be had to the Normal, Preparatory, Collegiate and Theological Department.

Provision has been made for remitting the tuition of twenty-five students of proper qualifications in the Preparatory and Normal Departments. Colored youths, who wish first class educational opportunities, and in addition the peculiar advantage of the National Capitol, will do well to send for catalogue to

J. B. JOHNSON,
Secretary.

aug 1 tf

BEST business now before the public You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. apital not required. We will start you. $12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one willing to work can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly Outfit, and terms free. A great opportunity for making money easily and honorably. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. jun 27 6m

Nicoll TAILOR.

SPRING and summer styles of Diagonals, Worsteds, English Tweeds and Cassimeres made to order in the most fashionable manner.

Samples and Rules for self measurement sent free. Sample Department, 620 Broadway, New York. apl 4 12t

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

nov 22—1

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. T. HELMBOLD'S

COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU.

PHARMACEUTICAL.

A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE BLADDER & KIDNEYS.

For Debility, Loss of Memory, Indisposition to Exertion or Business, Shortness of Breath, Troubled with Thoughts of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Chest, and Head, Rush of Blood to the Head, Pale Countenance and Dry Skin.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, very frequently Epileptic Fits and Consumption follow. When the constitution becomes affected it requires the aid of an invigorating medicine to strengthen and tone up the system—which

"HELMBOLD'S BUCHU,"

DOES IN EVERY CASE

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

IS UNEQUALLED

By any remedy known. It is prescribed by the most eminent physicians all over the world. In

Rheumatism,
Spermatorrhœa,
Neuralgia,
Nervousness,
Dyspepsia,
Indigestion,
Constipation,
Aches and Pains,
General Debility,
Kidney Diseases,
Liver Complaint,
Nervous Debility,
Epilepsy,
Head Troubles,
Paralysis,
General Ill Health,
Spinal Diseases,
Sciatica,
Deafness,
Decline,
Lumbago,
Catarrh,
Nervous Complaints,
Female Complaints.

Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Eruptions, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a thousand other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

INVIGORATES THE STOMACH,

And stimulates the torpid Liver, Bowels, and Kidneys to healthy action, in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system. A single trial will be quite sufficient to convince the most hesitating of its valuable remedial qualities.

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE,

Or Six Bottles for $5.

Delivered to any address free from observation.
"Patients" may consult by letter, receiving the same attention as by calling.
Competent Physicians attend to correspondents. All letters should be addressed to

H. T. HELMBOLD,
Druggist and Chemist
Philadelphia, Pa.

CAUTION!

See that the private Proprietary Stamp is on each bottle.

SOLD EVEYWHERE.

Dec 8—1y

RAILROADS.

Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Co.

COMMENCING Sunday, JAN. 25, 1880, trains on this road will run as follows:

LEAVE RICHMOND, SOUTH.

2:35 P. M., Fast Mail daily, makes through connections for Savannah. Stops only at Petersburg.

12.00 M., THROUGH MAIL daily connecting for Charleston, Augusta, Aiken (via Charleston), Savannah, Raleigh, and Jacksonville. Stops only at Manchester and Chester and Half-Way on signal Pullman Sleepers between New York and Savannah on this train.

4:15 P. M., ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, daily, except Sunday. Passengers taking this train will make close connection at Petersburg for Norfolk. Stops at all stations.

7:00 A. M., Through Freight Train Daily, except Sunday.

10:05 P. M., Through Mail daily for Weldon, Wilmington, Charleston and south. Stops at Chester, Half-Way, and Drewry's Bluff on signal. Pullman Sleepers on this train between Washington and Charleston.

LEAVE PETERSBURG, NORTH.

4:05 A. M., Fast Mail daily. Stops only at Chester.

6.00 A. M., THROUGH Mail daily, connecting with Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroads, for all points North, East, and West. Stops at Manchester and Chester and Half-Way and at Drewry's Bluff on signal. Pullman Sleepers between Charleston and Washington.

9 25 A. M., Accommodation Train daily, except Sunday. Stops at all stations.

3:10 P. M., Through Mail daily connecting with Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad for all points east and west. Also making close connection with the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad for the Virginia springs and all points north and west. This rain stops at Manchester and Chester. Pullmsn Sleepers on on this train between Sevannah and New York.

Freight daily, except Sunday. Stops at all stations.

11:40 A. M., Freight daily, except Sunday. Stops at all stations.

All trains leaving Petersburg will start from the Appomattox Depot.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TRAINS leave Richmond at 9.00 A. M. and 5.35 P. M. Leave Petersburg at 9.30 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. every Sunday.

T. D. KLINE,
Superintendent.

A. POPE, G. P. & T. Agent.

jan 9 tf

FAST MAIL AND PASSENGER ROUTE TO THE NORTH AND EAST, VIA. THE RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG AND POTOMAC RAILROAD.

Entire trains run through from Wilmington to Washington, via. this route without change.

Leave Wilmington, [W & W R R.] daily at.....6.50 a m and 8.40 p m
Leave Richmond.....3 p m " 8.12 a m
Sunday excepted.]
Arrive at Washington at 9.25 p m and 1.10 p m, Sunday excepted.
Arrive at Baltimore at 11.10 p m and 3.05 p m, Sunday excepted.
Arrive at Philadelphia at 3.25 a m and 6 50 p m, Sunday excepted.
Arrive at New York at 6.45 a m and 10.05 p m, Sunday excepted.

Pullman Palace Sleeping cars on the 6 50 a. m. trains to New York, and on the 8.40 p m. trains to Washington.

C. A. TAYLOR,
General Ticket Agent.
E. T. D. MYERS, Gen'l. Supt.
mch 21 tf

Wilmington & Weldon Railroad

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 26th, 1880.

COMMENCING June 1st, 1880. Round Trip Tickets to the

Mineral Springs and Summer Resort's of Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina,

will be on sale at the Coupon Ticket offices of this Road via. Goldsboro, Weldon, Richmond or Petersburg, and also to Summer Resorts of upper South Carolina and Western North Carolina, via. Wilmington and Columbia.

For Tickets, Price Lists and Time Cards containing all needful information, call on the undersigned, or Ticket Agents at Wilmington, Wilson, Weldon, Tarboro and Goldsboro.

A. POPE,
General Passenger Agent.

June 6 tf

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 26th, 1880.

COMMENCING June 1st, 1880, Round Trip Tickets to the

Mineral Springs and Summer Resorts of Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina,

will be on sale at the Coupon Ticket offices of this Road.

For Tickets, Price Lists, and Time Cards containing all needful information, call on the undersigned, or Ticket Agents at Wilmington, Florence, Sumter or Columbia.

A. POPE,
General Passenger Agent.

June 6 tf

SUMNER LODGE, NO 48,

OF COLUMBIA, S. C.,

I. O. of G. S. and D. of S.,

Meets Monday evening of each week at 8 o'clock.

A. J. FORREST, P S.

mch 7 tf

IMPORTANT TO AGENTS.—THE LIFE OF GEN. JAMES A. GARFIELD,

By his personal friend, MAJOR BUNDY, Editor of N. Y. Mail, is the only edition to which Gen. Garfield has given personal attention or facts. Beautifully illustrated, printed and bound. "The best."—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. "The greatest."—N. Y. Herald. "The most useful, sensible and satisfactory."—N. Y. Tribune. Full length steel portrait by Hall, from a picture taken expressly for this work. Active Agents Wanted. Liberal terms. Send $1.50 at once for complete outfit. A. S. BARNES & CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

aug 5 6w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 27, 1880.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after November 28th, 1880, at 4:15 p. m., Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN Daily—Nos. 47 North and 48 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at.....6.40 A. M
Arrive at Weldon at.....12:40 P. M
Leave Weldon at.....3:40 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot at.....9:55 P. M

FAST THROUGH MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS, Daily—Nos. 45 North and 44 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at.....8.05 P M
Arrive at Weldon.....1:42 A M
Leave Weldon.....5.20 M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot.....10:10 P M

Train No. 40 North will stop only at Rocky Point, Burgaw, South Wilmington, Magnolia, Mt. Olive, Goldsboro, Wilson, Rocky Mount, Enfield and Halifax.

Train No. 40 South will stop only at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

NIGHT PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS Trains, Daily—Nos. 45 North and 42 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at.....4 15 P. M.
Arrive at Weldon at.....4 15 A M
Leave Weldon daily, at.....1 43 A M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at.....8 20 A. M

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at, 6:30 P. M. Daily, and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5.00 A. M. Returning leave Tarboro at 9.50 A. M. daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8.30 P. M.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North Daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Train No. 45 runs via Richmond and Washington, and makes close connection daily to Richmond, and daily except Saturday nights for all points north of Richmond.

Train No. 43 runs daily and makes close connection for all points north via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Supt.

A. POPE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

nov 29 tf

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 27, 1880.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER NOVEMBER 28, 1880, at 3.15 P. M., the following Passenger Schedule will be run on this road:

DAY PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS Trains, Daily—Nos. 42 West and 43 East.

Leave Wilmington.....8 40 A. M
Arrive at Florence.....1.05 P. M
Leave Florence.....3.45 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington.....7.45 P M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN (Daily) Nos. 47 West and 48 East.

Leave Wilmington.....10.25 P M
Leave Florence.....3.01 A M
Arrive at C. C. & A. Junction.....6.00 A. M
Arrive at Columbia.....6.10 A. M
Leave Columbia.....10.00 P. M
Leave C. C. & A. Junction.....10 20 P.M
Leave Florence at.....2.00 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington.....6.20 A M

This Train stops only at Brinkley's, Whiteville, Flemington, Fair Bluff, Marion Florence, Timmonsville, Maysville, Sumter, Camden Junction and Eastern.

Passengers for Columbia, and all points on C. & C. R. R., C. C. & A. R. R. Stations, Aiken Junction, and all points beyond, should take No. 48 Night Express.

Separate Pullman Sleepers for Charleston and for Augusta on trains 47 and 48.

All trains run solid between Charleston and Wilmington.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Supt.

A. POPE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

nov29-tf

Carolina Central Railway Company.

OFFICE GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 12, 1880.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after DEC. 12th instant, the following Schedule will be operated on this Railway:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN

No. 1 { Leave Wilmington.....9.10 A M / Arrive at Charlotte at.....6 10, P M
No. 2 { Leave Charlotte at.....6.20 A M / Arrive at Wilmington at 3.20 P M

Trains No. 1 and 2, stop at regular stations only, and points designated in the Company's Time Table.

PASSENGER, MAIL AND THROUGH FREIGHT TRAIN.

No. 3 { Leave Wilmington at.....3.30 P. M / Arrive at Hamlet at.....1.26 A. M / " Charlotte at.....8.15 A. M
No. 5 { Leave Charlotte at.....7.30 P. M / Arrive at Hamlet at.....1.26 A. M / " Wilmington at.....9.45 A M

No. 3 Train is Daily except Sunday, but makes no connection to Raleigh on Saturday.

No. 6 Train is Daily except on Saturday.

SHELBY DIVISION MAIL, FREIGHT & PASSENGER AND EXPRESS

No. 3 { Leave Charlotte.....8.35 A. M / Arrive at Shelby.....12.34 P. M.
No. 4 { Leave Shelby.....1.35 P. M / Arrive at Charlotte.....5.30 P. M

Close contention at Hamlet to and from Raleigh, and at Charlotte via. Statesville to all points in Western North Carolina and to Asheville.

There will also be Through Sleepers run to and from Raleigh and Charlotte.

V. Q. JOHNSON,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent.

dec 12tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

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I HAVE a splendid tract of land, on the old Newbern Road, that contains the best LOT of CLAY in the part of the state.

Any one who would like to start a brick yard, will please call and see me.

Bricks are always in demand, and at good prices in this city.

W. P. CANADAY.

dec 7tf

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All new, and strictly first-class, and sold at the lowest net cash wholesale factory prices, direct to the purchaser. These Pianos made one of the finest displays at the Centennial Exhibition, and were unanimously recommended for the HIGHEST HONORS—over 12,000 in use. Regularly incorporated Manufacturing Co.—Factory established over 37 years. The Square Grands contain Mathushek's new patent Duplex Overstrung Scale, the greatest improvement in the history of Piano making. The Uprights are the Finest in America. Pianos sent on trial. Don't fail to write for Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue of 48 pages—mailed free.

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Regular meeting 1st and 3d Tuesday in each month. Lodge Room upper floor, corner Dock and Water sts may 18—tf

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Private Hospital, 203 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill. C. Specialty, all Private, Chronic and Female Diseases. Consultation free. Ladies and Gentlemen, send one dollar for sample of best rubber goods, and valuable information by express. Reliable Female Pills, $5 per box. Private home and nurse for Ladies during confinement.

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dec 1—tf

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december 21 tf

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aug 10—1y

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oct 25

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Mackerel,
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Cider,
Sugar, Crushed, Powdered, Granulated, A's and Yellows,
Coffee, Java, Laguira and Rio, all grades,
Molasses and Syrups,
Tobacco, chewing and smoking, all grades,
Nails,
Appolinaris Mineral Water, fresh arrival,
Sea-foam, Sterling, Patapsco, and other brands of Baking Powders,
Soaps, laundry and toilet,
Starch, &c., &c.

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WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Southeast cor. Front and Dock Sts.
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aug 15 tf

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Desires to inform the public that he is prepared to repair watches, Jewelry and Chronometers, and also to do hard solder work. Any work sent to him by mail will be promptly attend to. apl 11 1y.

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DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR is a Standard Family Remedy for diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.—It is Purely Vegetable.—It never Debilitates—It is Cathartic and Tonic. TRY IT

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To Have Good Health the Liver must be kept in order. Its unhealthy action causes Bilious Attacks, Jaundice, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Headache, Bowel Complaints, Seasickness, and other Disorders. The Liver is the seat of disease. The Liver Invigorator influences, it Purifies the Blood, Regulates the Bowels, Assists Digestion, and Strengthens the System. The Liver Invigorator has been used in my practice and by the public, for more than 35 years, with unprecedented results.

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dec 7-tf

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august 10-1y

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Each will please answer. His advertisement by letter, mentioning chance for reply, stating what business they have been engaged in. None but "live" men need to write. Address,

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april 28—1y

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SUNDAY MORNING, JAN. 23, 1881.

Every man who was denied the right to register should report his name and address to Col. O. H. Blocker, Wilmington, N. C.

The conference committees from the Board of Aldermen and County Commissioners met on Monday evening last, and unanimously agreed to petition the Legislature for authority to establish a public hospital in this city. The necessary papers have been sent to the Capitol.

A colored man stole a quantity of provisions on Friday from the store near the corner of Third and Orange streets, kept by Mr. Pasquale Pascucci. The thief got off with his booty while the storekeeper was leaning down under the counter getting out some article which he was instructed to wrap up by the thief.

Personal.

The Democratic caucus went through the farce of nominating Senator Kernan a second time, while the Republicans had already elected Mr. T. C. Platt.

Gen. B. F. Butler is the direct nominee of the Democratic ticket in Massachusetts.

The Tennessee Senatorship still lays between Maynard and Hawkins.

Two years ago the House committee let Hunt, Democrat, have his seat which he has held ever since. Now they are going to seat Bisbee, his opponent and the country has to pay for two men.

There is extreme bitterness between a dozen or half-dozen Republican candidates for Senator.

There were present at the argument the ex-Secretary of the Navy before the House committee on Inter-oceanic Canal, the Nicarauguan Minister, Capt. [illegible] and counsel, and Mr. Phelps.

AN IMPORTANT CIRCULAR.

Method of Calling the Next Republican National Convention.

The following circular was issued by the Republican National Committee on October 8, 1880:

By Rule 10 of the Convention of June, 1880, it is provided that the Republican National Committee "shall, within the next twelve months, prescribe methods or rules for the selection of delegates to the National Convention to be held in 1884, announce the same to the country, and issue a call for that convention in conformity therewith, provided that such methods or rules shall include and secure to the several congressional districts in the United States the right to elect their own delegates to the National Convention." Preliminary to carrying into effect the foregoing rule, the National Committee, on July 1, 1880, adopted the following:

Resolved, That in order to aid this committee in carrying out the instructions of the National Convention, to prescribe and announce within one year, the methods or rules for electing delegates to the next National Convention, request is hereby made for the transmission to the committee of plans and suggestions on the subject from any person, prior to October 15, 1880.

At a subsequent meeting the time for such transmission was extended to February 1, 1881, and it was also voted that a full meeting of the committee should be called to consider the subject some time in March, 1881.

Request is hereby made of the Republicans to whom this circular is sent, and of all others, to forward any plans or suggestions they may desire to make to the officers of the committee, before February 1, 1881.

MARSHALL JEWELL, Chairman,
S. W. DORSEY, Secretary,
GEO. W. HOOKER, Assistant Secretary.

The following plans had been previously submitted at the meeting of July 1, 1880:

PLAN OF MR. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Republican National Convention of 1884 shall consist of four delegates at large from each state and two delegates from each congressional district, all to be chosen at popular conventions in such manner as the Republicans of each state may determine; provided the delegates from each congressional district shall be the choice of the Republicans of that district. The conventions within the states for the election of delegates to the National Convention shall be held at least one month before the time for the meeting of the National Convention. Notices of contests may be given to the National Committee, accompanied by full printed statements of the grounds of contest, which shall also be made public, and preference in the order of hearing and determining contests shall be given by the convention according to the dates of the reception of such notices and statements by the National Committee.

PLAN OF MR. JOHN A. MARTIN, OF KANSAS.

That the Republican National Convention for 1884 shall be composed as follows: First. Each state shall be entitled to four delegates at large. Second. Each Congressional district shall be entitled to one delegate. Third. In addition to delegates at large, each state shall be entitled to representation in proportion to its Republican vote; that is, one delegate for every 12,000 Republican votes polled for President in 1880, or fraction of over one-half that number.

The meeting of the National Committee has been called at Washington, March 5th, 1880, and Messrs. William E. Chandler, Edward McPherson, and George C. Gorham have been designated as a committee to receive all suggestions that may be made and to prepare and submit a plan at that meeting. The renewed attention of all Republicans is called to this important question, and they are requested to communicate their views at any time before March 1. Editors of Republican papers are requested to publish the circular and plans and to discuss the subject editorially.

Communications may be addressed to either of the Committee at Washington, D. C. [illegible] m 5.

A PAYING OCCUPATION.

The approach of the long winter evenings calls attention to the matter of a lamp, for without a good light half the pleasure or profit is taken from reading or study. Coal oil is now in general use for illuminating purposes outside of cities or large towns where coal gas is used, and when a proper lamp is used it is the best substitute for sunlight yet discovered. The principle or plan upon which the Student Lamp is constructed may be said to be the best in use, but the lamp itself has always had several objectionable features which we are glad to see are being done away with in the new aspirant for favor called the "HOME LAMP," manufactured by the Home Lamp Co. of Cincinnati. The great objection to most other lamps is their liability to be upset, the trouble to keep them in order, and the poor light given by them. The New Home Lamp is Nickel Plated, and almost a *fac-similie* of the Student Lamp; it has a handsome ornamented clamp by means of which the lamp can be at once easily adjusted in any position upon the center table, piano, music rest, sewing machine, desk, or by means of a handsome bracket, which goes with the lamp, can be placed upon the wall, and in whatever position it is placed it is absolutely safe. This is the great feature of excellence, but the New Home Lamp combines also the patent argand burner, a filling indicator and match box. No lamp has ever before been received with such universal favor or received such strong recommendations from the leading journals of Cincinnati. It is also endorsed by such men as the mayor and postmaster, several insurance presidents and express agents of that city as the safest, most convenient and best lamp made. The Company desires agents in this locality, and any smart lady or gentleman can make a handsome income during the next six months by canvassing for its sale. There is hardly a dozen families in this county who will not want one, and its price is so low as to bring it within the reach of all. For further information address, Home Lamp Co., Cincinnati, O., mentioning our paper and they will give you full particulars pan exclusive territory to canvass in.

nov 28-13t.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

Jan. 15.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market remains quiet at 44 cents per gallon, with nothing doing.

ROSIN.—The market was quiet at $1 40 for Strained and Good Strained, with sales as offered.

TAR.—Market was steady at $1 40 per bbl, of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market firm, with sales reported at $1 80 for Hard, and $3 00 per bbl for Yellow Dip and Virgin

COTTON.—The market was quiet and steady, with sales reported of 60 bales on a basis of 11⅛ cents per lb for Middling, being a decline of ⅛c on last reports. The following were the official quotations here:

Ordinary,	—	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	10	" "
Strict Good Ordinary,	—	" "
Low Middling,	10 15-16	" "
Middling,	11⅛	" "
Good Middling.	—	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	536 bales
Spirits Turpentine,	183 casks.
Rosin,	2878 obls.
Tar,	92 "
Crude turpentine,	183 "

Jan. 17.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quiet at 43½ cents, with sales reported of 534 casks at that price and 150 do at 44 cents per gallon, closing at the latter figure.

ROSIN—The market was quiet at $1 40 for Strained and Good Strained, with sales of Good Strained at quotations. Medium and fine grades dull and in light request.

TAR.—Market was steady at $1 40 per bbl, of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was firm, with sales reported at $1 80 for Hard, and $3 00 per bbl for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—The market was quoted dull, with sales of 65 bales on a basis of 11⅛ cents per lb for Middling. The following were the official quotations here.

Ordinary,	—	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	10	" "
S. Good Ordinary,	—	" "
Low Middling	11 15-16	" "
Middling,	11⅛	" "
Good Middling	—	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	490 bales
Spirits Turpentine	64 casks
Rosin,	5,366 bbls
Tar,	104 bbls
Crude Turpentine.	160 bbls

Jan. 18.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened steady at 44 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 300 casks at that price.

ROSIN.—The market was steady at $1 37½ for Strained and $1 40 for Good Strained, with sales of 1, 000 bbls Good Strained at quotations.

TAR—The market was steady at $1 40 per bbl of 280 lbs., with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm with sales reported at $1 80 for Hard and $3 00 per bbl for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

ADVERTISEMENTS. ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. HARTER'S PURIFIES THE BLOOD.

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a preparation of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and the Phosphates, associated with the Vegetable Aromatics. Endorsed by the Medical Profession, and recommended by them for **Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Diseases, Want of Vitality, Nervous Prostration, Convalescence from Fevers and Chronic Chills and Fever.** It serves every purpose where a TONIC is necessary.

Manufactured by THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. Main Street, St. Louis.

CURES DYSPEPSIA IRON TONIC.

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PERRY DAVIS'

VEGETABLE

PAIN KILLER

A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE,

Is a sure cure for all the diseases for which it is recommended, and is always **PERFECTLY SAFE** in the hands of even the most inexperienced persons.

It is a sure and quick remedy for **COUGHS, SORE THROAT, CHILLS,** and similar troubles; **affords instant relief** in the most malignant forms of **DIPHTHERIA,** and is the best known remedy for **Rheumatism and Neuralgia.**

The Oldest, Best, and Most Widely Known Family Medicine in the World.

It has been used with such wonderful success in all parts of the world for **CRAMPS, CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY,** and all **BOWEL COMPLAINTS** that it is considered an unfailing cure for these diseases.

Has stood the test of Forty Years' Constant Use in all Countries and Climates.

It is RECOMMENDED by **Physicians, Missionaries, Ministers, Managers of Plantations, Work-Shops, and Factories, Nurses in Hospitals**—in short by **Everybody, Everywhere,** who has ever given it a trial.

IT IS WITHOUT A RIVAL AS A LINIMENT.

It should always be used for **Pain in the Back and Side,** and brings speedy and permanent relief in all cases of **Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, Scalds,** etc.

No family can safely be without it. It will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills, and its price brings it within the reach of all. It is sold at 25c., 50c., and $1 per bottle, and can be obtained from all druggists.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I.
Proprietors.

ap 25 1y

COTTON.—The market was quoted dull, with sales reported of 75 bales on a basis of 11⅛ cents per lb for Middling. The following were the quotations of the day here:

Ordinary,	—	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	10	" "
Strict G. Ordinary	—	" "
Low Middling,	10 15 16	" "
Middling	11⅛	" "
Good Middling.	—	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	416 bales
Spirits turpentine,	238 casks
Rosin,	2,920 bbls
Tar,	332 "
Crude turpentine,	520 "

Jan. 19.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened firm at 44 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 325 casks at that price.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1 37½ for Strained and $1 50 for Good Strained, with sales reported of 1,500 bbls Good Strained at quotations.

TAR—The market was steady at $1 40 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was firm, with sales reported at $1 80 for Hard, and $3 00 per bbl for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—The market was quiet, with sales reported at 150 bales on a basis of from 11⅛c to 11⅛ cents per lb for Middling, closing steady The following were the official quotations here:

Ordinary,	—	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	9¾	" "
Strict Good Ordinary,	—	" "
Low Middling,	10 15-16	" "
Middling,	11⅛	" "
Good Middling,	—	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	373 bales
Spirits turpentine	70 casks
Rosin	1,965 bbls
Tar,	227 bbls
Crude turpentine	72 bbls

Jan 20.

SPIRITS TURPETINNE.—The market opened firm at 44 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 50 casks at that price.

ROSIN.—The market opened firm at $1 37½ for Strained and $1 40 for Good Strained, with sales reported of 1,500 bbls Good strained at quotations.

TAR.—Market was steady at $1 40 per bbl, of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was firm, with sales at $1 80 for Hard, and $3 00 per bbl for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON—The market was quoted quiet, with sales reported of 100 bales on abasis of 11⅛ cents per lb for Middling, closing dull. The following were the official quotations here:

Ordinary,	—	cents ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	9¾	" "
Strict Good Ordinary,	—	" "
Low Middling,	10 13 16	" "
Middling,	11⅛	" "
Good Middling.	—	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	558 bales
Spirits Turpentine	158 casks
Rosin,	1,393 bbls
Tar,	122 bbls
Crude Turpentine	305 bbls

Jan. 21.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened strong at 44 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 385 casks at that price and 150 do at 44½ cents, closing firm at the latter price.

ROSIN—Market was firm at $1 37½ for Strained and $1 40 for Good Strained with sales reported at quotations.

TAR—The market was steady at $1 40 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was firm, with sales reported at $1 80 for Hard, and $3 00 per bbl for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON—The market was quiet, with sales reported of 50 bales on a basis of 11⅛ cents per lb for Midling. The following were the official quotations here:

Ordnary,	—	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	9¾	" "
Strict Good Ordinary,	—	" "
Low Middling,	10 13-16	" "
Middling,	11⅛	" "
Good Middling.	—	" "

RECEIPTS

Cotton,	97 bales
Spirits Turpentine,	165 casks
Rosin,	2,463 bbls
Tar,	143 bbls
Crude Turpentine.	558 bbls

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BEST business you can engage in. $5 to $20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 ere. Improve your spare time at this business. Address STINSON & Co., Portland Maine. apl 19—1y

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The Practical German Barber and Perfumer.

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Nov 15—1y

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No remedy more Widely or Favorably Known. It is rapid in relieving, quick in curing. For Lame Back, Rheumatism, Kidney Affections, and aches and pains generally, it is the unrivalled remedy.

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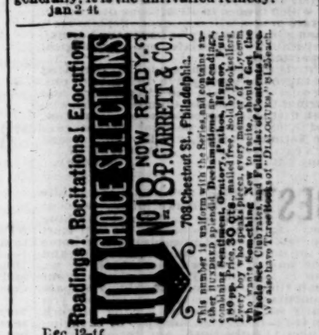

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DR. W. W. HARRISS

Will resume on MARCH 4TH the

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

and offers his PROFESSIONAL SERVICES in the PRACTICE of HOMŒPATHY.

Office, (at present,) next to Court H.

Residence on 5th near Orange street.

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THE BEST REMEDY

FOR

Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

Diseases of the pulmonary organs are so prevalent and fatal, that a safe and reliable remedy for them is invaluable to every community. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is such a remedy, and no other so eminently merits the confidence of the public. It is a scientific combination of the medicinal principles and curative virtues of the finest drugs, chemically united, to insure the greatest possible efficiency and uniformity of results, which enables physicians as well as invalids to use it with confidence. It is the most reliable remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs that science has produced. It strikes at the foundation of all pulmonary diseases, affording prompt and certain relief, and is adapted to patients of any age or either sex. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it without difficulty. In the treatment of ordinary **Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Clergyman's Sore Throat, Asthma, Croup, and Catarrh,** the effects of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL are magical, and multitudes are annually preserved from serious illness by its timely and faithful use. It should be kept at hand in every household, for the protection it affords in sudden attacks. In **Whooping-cough** and **Consumption** there is no other remedy so efficacious, soothing, and helpful.

The marvellous cures which AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has effected all over the world are a sufficient guaranty that it will continue to produce the best results. An impartial trial will convince the most sceptical of its wonderful curative powers, as well as of its superiority over all other preparations for pulmonary complaints.

Eminent physicians in all parts of the country, knowing its composition, recommend AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL to invalids, and prescribe it in their practice. The test of half a century has proved its absolute certainty to cure all pulmonary complaints not already beyond the reach of human aid.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

jan 4 1y

JEWELRY

$75.00 worth for $15.00

—] AND A [—

Solid Abyssinian Gold Watch

FREE!

The above offer is genuine, although at first sight you would consider it impossible. We will explain: Since we first established our business here, March 1st, 1875, we have paid particular attention to the buying of Bankrupt and Auction Lots of Jewelry and Watches, often buying at as low tenth their value, and in no instance we paid over one-sixth the manufacturers price. Since starting we have always been able to dispose of these goods and through our regular customers throughout the country at nearly regular prices, as fast as we could procure them, but owing to the large number of failures among the heaviest dealers and manufacturers throughout this and other countries during the months of June, July and August (the time when the Jewelry business is stagnant), we have now on hand an immense stock of the most desirable goods we have ever handled and which we have bought at lower prices than ever before. In order to dispose of this entire stock in the most speedy manner possible, and make room for new ones which we shall continue to buy, we have hit upon the following novel plan:

We propose to give you a list of the most desirable of these goods, giving opposite each article its regular retail value, and sell to you at the rate of Five Dollars' worth for $1.00. For instance, on receipt of 50 cts. we will send you, POSTPAID, any article to the value of $2.50; on receipt of $1.00 articles to the value of $5.00, and so on throughout the entire list. Below we give a list of the most valuable of these goods.

LIST OF JEWELRY AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

	EACH.
Gent's New Style Scarf Rings or Pins	85c.
" Sleeve Buttons, Engraved or Stone Setting	85c.
" Bosom Studs, Engraved or Stone Setting	85c
" Round or Long Link Vest Chain and Charm	85c
" or Ladies' Plain, Band, Fancy Stone or Cameo Rings	85c
Ladies' Long or Round Fancy Bosom Pins	85c.
" Stone or Engraved Ear-Drops to match	85c.
" Engraved and Fancy Cuff Pins	85c.

Any Three of the above articles will be sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of 50 cts.

Ladies' Broad Band Bracelets, Engraved	$1.00
" First-Class Scale Rings, Double Heart, Shield, etc.	1.00
" or Gent's Brilliant Diamond-Set Rings	1.00
" Long Fancy Shawl or Bosom Pin	1.00
" Fancy Extension Ear-Drops to match	1.00
Gent's Onyx, Amethyst or Topaz Sleeve Buttons	1.00
" Onyx, Amethyst or Topaz Shirt Studs (3)	1.00
" Cameo and other Stone Rings large	1.00
" Heavy Link Vest Chain and Charm	1.00
" Extra Fine Scarf Rings or Pins	1.00

Any Five of the above articles will be mailed free to any address on receipt of $1.00.

Gent's Long New Style Vest Chain and Charm	$1.45
" Scarf Rings and Pins, New Styles and Extra Fine	1.45
" Heavy Set Stone and Fancy Studs	1.45
" or Ladies' Cameo, Amethyst and Onyx Sleeve Buttons	1.45
" or Ladies' Cameo, Amethyst and other Stone Rings	1.45
Ladies' Long and very Fancy Cuff Pins	1.45
" Extra Finished Onyx, Amethyst and Engraved Pins	1.45
" Extra Finished Onyx, Amethyst and Engraved Ear-Drops	1.45
" Long Opera or Guard Chains	1
" Fancy Neck Chain and Charm	1.

Any Six of the above articles will be mailed free on receipt of $2.00.

Gent's Solitaire or Cluster Australian Diamond Pins	$1.90
" Single Stone Australian Diamond Studs (3)	1.90
" Heavy Large Solitaire Australian Diamond Single Stud	1.90
" Fine Finished Long Link Vest Chain and Charm	1.9
" Very Nobby and Latest Style Scarf Rings and Pins	1.90
" or Ladies' Cameo, Onyx and Amethyst Sleeve Buttons	1.90
Ladies' Etruscan Necklaces, very heavy	1.90
" Long Opera and Guard Chains, very heavy	1.90
" Australian Diamond and other Fancy Pins and Ear-Drops	1.90
" Stone-set and other Fancy Cuff Pins	1.90
" Heavy Engraved Lockets for Miniatures	1.90
" Chased Bracelets, Broad, extra heavy	1.90

Any Eight of the above articles you may select will be mailed to you free on receipt of $8.00.

Ladies' Fancy Neck Chain and Medallion Charm, in Fancy Lined Jewel Casket	$2.50
" Long Opera Chain, with or without Slide and Tassel	2.50
" Heavy Large Miniature Medallion Locket	2.50
" Heavy Jet and Gold Bracelets	2.50
" Cameo Medallion Pin and Ear-Drops	2.50
" or Gent's Massive Wedding Ring Plain or Band	2.50
" or Gent's Extra Large Cameo, Amethyst or Onyx Rings	2.50
" Long Shawl or Breast Pin, finest quality	2.50
" Long Fancy Cuff Pins, finest quality	2.50
" or Gent's Cameo, Amethyst or Onyx Sleeve Buttons	2.50
Gent's heavy Long Link Massive Vest Chain	2.50
" Cluster or Solitaire Central American Diamond Pins	2.50
" Stone and Fancy Leaf Scarf Pins and Rings	.50
" Stone and Fancy Pattern Studs	2.50
" Massive Solitaire Stud	2.50

Any Ten of the above articles will be sent by mail free on receipt of $5.00

All of this Jewelry is of a good quality, but, of course, the quality depends greatly on the price; for instance, the $2.50 articles are of a much finer quality and finish, besides being heavier, than the 85c. ones.

TO AGENTS.

For the benefit of parties wishing to act as Agents for the above goods, we make the following special offer:

On receipt of a $15.00 order for our Jewelry, as per above offer, we will send the goods ordered, and make the party getting up the club a present of any one of the following Watches:

1 Pure Abyssinian Gold Hunting-Case Geneva Watch.
1 Pure Abyssinian Gold Open Face Geneva Watch, Stem-Winder.
1 Pure Abyssinian Gold Stem-Winding Watch, Illuminated Dial, by which you can tell the time in the darkest night.
Pure Abyssinian Silver Hunting-Case Geneva Watch.

Any of these Four Watches will be sent alone for $6.50, or the Watch and either a Gent's Heavy Abyssinian Gold Vest Chain and Charm, or a Ladies' Solid Abyssinian Gold Long Opera or Opera Guard Chain, for $8.00.

Agents who cannot send the full $15.00 at once can send small orders as they procure them, and when said orders shall have amounted to $20.00 we will send the Watch FREE OF FURTHER CHARGE.

Read What the Chicago Press Say of Us, And Send In Your Orders.

The Sentinel, of Chicago, Sept. 3d, says: "We call the attention of our readers to the new advertisement of the Inventors' Agency, No. 124 E. Washington Street, Chicago. What the Inventors' Agency agrees to do they will do. The Sentinel has advertised for the owners since its first publication and we have yet to hear of the first complaint against it."

The Chicago Express, Sept. 3d, says: "The attention of readers is called to the advertisement of 'The Inventors' Agency,' office and rooms located at 124 Washington Street, Chicago. From personal inquiry and on the recommendation of the city press, we think our friends can do no better when wanting goods in that line. Give them a trial."

The American Stockman, Sept. 7th, says: "We believe this institution perfectly sound and responsible, and consequently parties need have no hesitation about sending for what they desire."

As to our responsibility we also refer by to the following firms: Shumgren Bros., 164 So. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.; Miller Wagner & Umbdenstock, 139 So. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Before Ordering, Read the following:

All sums of money to the amount of $5 or over, should be sent by Registered Letter Money Order or Draft on New York or Chicago. We will hold ourselves personally responsible for any money sent as above directed. All orders under $5.00 strictly cash. On orders of $10.00 or over, $2.00 must accompany the order, and balance will be delivered, will be collected on delivery, when no goods will be sent C. O. D. to a greater distance than 300 miles. Any money received for these goods after the watch is obtained will be immediately returned. Postage stamps will be taken in same as cash in any amount less than $1.00.

If on receipt of goods you are not perfectly satisfied, return them immediately in good order, and we will refund your money.

Illustrated Catalogue of Watches, Jewelry, Novelties, Newspaper and New Inventions sent free on application.

AGENTS WANTED. Address plainly
THE INVENTORS' AGENCY,
124 E. Washington St., Chicago.
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